

China markets weapons. These weapons of mass destruction could easily be used against American troops if the United States were to become involved, as in the Persian Gulf war, in protecting national security obligations abroad.

Certification that China is in compliance with its nonproliferation obligations is not only undeserved, it is dangerous. By allowing the Chinese to obtain American nuclear technology, the administration will aid China in further destabilizing already volatile regions such as the Middle East, where U.S. troops will be called in to reinstate order. The Clinton administration cannot and will not be allowed to sacrifice the safety of American troops simply to record a public relations victory.

COMMEMORATING THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WEBB SCHOOLS

HON. DAVID DREIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 8, 1997

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, in 1922, in the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains, Vivian and Thompson Webb opened the Webb School of California, an all boys high school dedicated to developing men of character. In 1981, the Vivian Webb School for girls was established to reinforce the traditions of service, leadership, and honor upon which the school was founded. As the Webb Schools celebrate their 75th anniversary on October 25, I want to recognize the faculty and staff for their commitment to educational excellence and the highest standard of academic achievement.

The Webb Schools have provided several generations of students with a strong foundation for leadership, personal advancement, and ethical and social responsibility. Many of the schools' 3,080 alumni have gone on to distinguished careers in business, government, medicine, education, media, the law, and the arts.

Today, the academic curriculum offers students from 12 States and 11 countries a choice of 71 different courses in English, literature, mathematics, languages, history, fine arts, and the sciences. Of the Webb graduates, 100 percent go on to 4 year colleges and universities, including such highly selective institutions as Harvard, Stanford, Yale, Columbia, Duke, Georgetown, Pepperdine, Purdue, Northwestern, Princeton, Dartmouth, Amherst, Boston College, Boston University, the Claremont Colleges, UCLA, USC, and UC Berkeley.

Webb students have a combined SAT median score of 1320, and they excel in State, regional, and national competitions. Webb students received the 1994 Tapestry Award from Toyota Motor Corp. for designing a multimedia exhibit explaining the physics of dinosaur motion. A team of students placed second in the 1996 Toshiba/NSTA ExploraVision Awards, the largest K-12 science contest in the world, with a design for a self-powered artificial heart. Webb students also placed first in California and third in the country in the 1996 National Physics Bowl, and they finished in the top 10 nationally in the 1996 and 1997 National French Contests.

An example of the technical skill and creativity of Webb students can be seen in the Web site they created on the Internet at www.webb.org. The Webb Schools are committed to the application of computers and related technologies in education to prepare their students for the academic rigors of post-secondary education, and to ensure that they can compete and prosper in the 21st century information economy.

Mr. Speaker, in June, I had the honor of giving the commencement address to the Webb School of California's 1997 graduating class. I told the students that they will always be able to think back to the day of their graduation and draw upon the inspiration of a job well done. Today, as we approach the 75th anniversary of the Webb Schools, I want to echo those sentiments to the faculty, staff, and alumni. They have done a tremendous job of carrying out Vivian and Thompson Webb's founding vision of an institution dedicated to distinguished academic achievement, and unwavering ethical behavior and personal responsibility.

TRIBUTE TO ALVIN R. BELL

HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 8, 1997

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to recognize Alvin R. Bell, a constituent of mine who for the second straight year participated in CIVITAS@Bosnia and Herzegovina, an intensive program from August 1 through August 17, 1997, designed to train teachers from throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina with materials and methods developed to educate for democracy. Mr. Bell was part of a team of 20 American educators who were assigned to 16 locations throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina, including the Republic of Srpska; the Americans teamed with 18 teachers from the Council of Europe in nine of these sites. This education for democracy program reached 550 teachers from both entities of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The summer training program was developed by the Center for Civic Education as part of a major civic education initiative in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The goals of the program are to provide teachers with the tools necessary to help prepare students and their communities for competent and responsible citizenship, including participation in elections and other opportunities to take part in the political life of their communities. Achieving this goal will contribute to the reconstitution of a sense of community, cooperation, tolerance, and support for democracy and human rights in this war torn area.

I am also pleased to announce that the curricular materials being used for the program in Bosnia and Herzegovina have been adapted from the we the people * * * the citizen and the Constitution foundations of democracy, and the project citizen programs, which are supported by Congress and used in schools throughout the United States. Initial reports evaluating the summer program indicate that materials (selected and adapted by educators from Bosnia and Herzegovina) and teaching methods were enthusiastically received and will be adapted for use in classrooms in both entities of the country.

Alvin Bell is a teacher at Findlay High School in my hometown of Findlay, OH. Mr. Bell has guided five different teams of students to Washington, DC, to participate in the we the people * * * the citizen and Constitution national finals. This impressive academic competition simulates a congressional hearing and provides students an opportunity to demonstrate their knowledge and understanding of the U.S. Constitution and Bill of Rights.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend Alvin Bell for his dedication and commitment during the CIVITAS@Bosnia and Herzegovina summer training program. His work is helping to achieve the overall objective of building democracy in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

ETHICS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 8, 1997

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, October 8, 1997 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

REFORMING THE HOUSE ETHICS PROCESS

The House recently passed reforms of its procedures for considering charges of misconduct against a Member. The reforms were based upon the recommendations of a bipartisan task force set up in the wake of the highly contentious, widely criticized handling of the ethics charges against Newt Gingrich last year. The reforms make some modest improvements, but overall are a disappointment.

CURRENT PROCESS

One of the major responsibilities of the House of Representatives is to police its Members to make sure that their actions are not bringing discredit upon the House. This is a key responsibility; the American system of government depends upon the confidence of the people in their elected representatives.

Since the 1960s, the House has considered charges of Member misconduct—such as accepting bribes, misusing campaign funds, or lying to investors—through its Standards of Official Conduct Committee. This is the only bipartisan committee in the House with equal numbers of Democrats and Republicans. It reviews charges of misconduct, launches investigations, and recommends to the full House whether and how a Member should be punished. The full House then makes the final decision on disciplining the Member.

Over the years this system has worked reasonably well, but in recent years the process has become increasingly politicized, with charges often brought against Members for political purposes and with the Standards Committee increasingly deadlocking along partisan lines.

REFORMS

The reform package passed by the House made some modest improvements to the process, but also had serious flaws.

On the plus side, it would make the operations of the Standards Committee less partisan, by allowing both the chairman and ranking minority member to set the Committee's agenda and by making the staff nonpartisan. It also expedites consideration of complaints, lessens the time burdens on Committee members, and helps to protect the rights of an accused Member by guarding against leaks of confidential matters at the early stages of an investigation.